THE

# North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., N°. 189. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1854. PRICE, S$. D$. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

## SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN reference to the announcement below of our increase in the rates of PASSAGE MONEY which took effect in Hongkong on the 10th Instant, Notice is hereby given that *on and after this date, and until further notice*, the Rates of PASSAGE MONEY from *Shanghae* and *Woosung* to *Hongkong* will be also increased as follows, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMMODATION FROM SHANGHAE, AND WOOSUNG TO HONGKONG.

*A Lady or a Gentleman travelling singly,*—
occupying a Berth in one of the General Cabins, ..... $120
*Children with their Parents,*—
of 3 Years and under 10 Years of age,.. $75
a Child under 3 Years of age, *(no berth provided,)* ..... *Free.*
*Servants of First-class Passengers,*—
European, ..... $60
Native, ..... $30
Second-class Passengers, ..... $80
Third-class Passengers, *(on Deck)* ..... $40

*Payment to be made in* SHANGHAE *Dollars previous to Embarkation.*

For further particulars, apply to

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*
Peninsular & Oriental
Steam Navigation Company's Office,
Shanghai, 28th February, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY regret to announce, that in consequence of the great increase in the Price of Coals, and in other items of Expenditure connected with the Navigation of their Steamers, they have been compelled to recur to Charges for PASSAGE MONEY similar to those existing previous to the commencement of last year, when it will be remembered a considerable Reduction was made.

The Company trust that the circumstances which have obliged them to adopt this measure will not be of long duration; but in the meantime, *on and after this date, and until further notice*, the Fares from *Hongkong* to *Southampton*, including the Expense of Transit through Egypt, will be as follows:—

*A Lady or a Gentleman travelling singly,*—
occupying a Berth in one of the General Cabins, ..... $720
*A Married couple,*—
occupying a Reserved Private Cabin,..... $1,050
*Children with their Parents,*—
of 3 Years and under 10 Years of age,... $432
a Child under 3 Years of Age, *(no berth provided,)*..... *Free.*
*Servants of First-class Passengers,*—
European, ..... $360
Native, ..... $288

The Rates of Passage to *Marseilles* and the intermediate Ports on the *Homeward route*, will also be proportionately increased *on and after this day.*

*Payment to be made in Hongkong in* SPANISH *Dollars.*

For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT S. WALKER,
*Superintendent.*
Peninsular & Oriental
Steam Navigation Company's Office.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1854.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. J. MACKRILL SMITH, in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, is authorized to sign our Name by Procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.
Shanghae, January 1st, 1854.

NOTICE.

A BRANCH OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, is established here from this date.

NUN CHANDLER, *Agent.*
Shanghae, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OLIVER EVERETT ROBERTS, in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae*, ceased on the 30th of June last.

WETMORE & Co.
Shanghae, 31st December, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the 29*th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.
Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by Mr. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which Mr. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

Mr. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.
Canton, 12th November, 1853.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between YORICK JONES MURROW and JAMES STEPHENSON under the Style or Firm of MURROW, STEPHENSON & Co., has been this day dissolved. The undersigned, assuming the responsibility of the said Firm, will in future conduct the business on his own account and in his own name,

Y. J. MURROW.
Hongkong, 2d January, 1854.

## INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility*, and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6% per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.
Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.
Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
*Managers,*
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton* and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
*Agents in China.*
China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1852.

*GLOBE INSURANCE,*
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
*Directors.*
JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

*The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.*

*CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.*

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
*Agents at Shanghae.*

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
*Agents for Shanghae.*
Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

## INSURANCES.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, 22, SAINT ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

*Board of Directors in Shanghae, China:*
A. PERCEVAL, Esq., Merchant, *Chairman.*
WM. HUTCHISON, Esq., Merchant.
H. C. R. MACDUFF, Esq., Merchant.
*Medical Adviser:*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., *M.D.*
*Agents:*
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

**Division of Profits.**

THE PROFITS which have arisen on the Business of this Company since 1846 will be divided as at 25th *May*, 1854, and Parties Assuring on the Participating Scale before that date will be entitled to a Share in the Fund to be set apart for Division among the Assured.

Every information may be obtained on the application to the Agents of the Company in *Shanghae*, or at any of the Branch Offices or Agencies at Home or Abroad.

By order of the Directors,
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Actuary.*
HENRY J. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
*Agents of the Company in Shanghae,*
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COPIES of the REPORT of the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY, held on 1*st November*, 1853, may be had on application to the Agents of the Company in *Shanghae*, or at any of the Branch Offices or Agencies at Home or Abroad.

*Agents of the Company in Shanghae,*
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

| | *Sea Risk.* Drs. | *Harbour Risk.* Drs. |
|---|---|---|
| *Canton Insurance Office,*..... | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| *Triton Insurance Company,* .... | 70,000 | 160,000 |
| *Bombay Insurance Society,*..... | 40,000 | 50,000 |
| *Bengal Insurance Society,*..... | 40,000 | 12,000 |
| *Reliance Marine Insurance Office,* | 25,000 | |

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghae.*
Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium,* ½ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghae.*
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

*Trustees.*
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

*(Established* 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

DR. MORRISON'S DICTIONARY complete —4 bound Volumes and 2 extra parts—in good preservation.

*N.-C. Herald Office,*
Shanghae, 23d January, 1854.

## FOR SALE.

EX-*LOCKETT.*

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE following PRESERVED PROVISIONS from the well known House of Messrs. GILLONS, Leith:—

In Tins—Finnan Haddocks, Mock Turtle Soup, Mulligatawny do., Soup and Boulli, Kidney Soup, Brown do., Roast Beef, Boiled do., Roast Veal, Fresh Salmon, Cod Fish, Minced Collops, Carrots Plain, Beef a la mode, Scotch Haggis, Grouse Soup, Vegetable do., Hare do., Hotch Potch, Ragout of Fowl, Ling Plain, Essence of Beef, Oysters in own Liquor, Beef Tea, Cod Roes, Lobsters, Stewed Rabbit, Turnips Plain, Roast Mutton, Boiled do., Stewed Veal, Parsnips Plain, Kippered Salmon, Cod Fish Plain, Turbot, and Cod Sounds.

ALSO,

Green Gage Jam, Yellow Gooseberry do., Red do. do., Marmalade, Black Currant Jam, Strawberry do., Raspberry do., Plum do., Damson do., Brambleberry do., and Apple do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, February 2d, 1854.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of very Superior WINDOW GLASS in assorted sizes from 32½ inches by 21½ inches to 46 inches by 32.

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, SAUTERNE and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Also, a few Hogsheads of fine DRAUGHT PORTER, from WHITBREAD & Co.

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD. Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; & PALE SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

## HOUSES.

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE formerly occupied by Messrs. SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.: the lot comprises about three MOOS.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghae, 23rd February, 1854.

FOR LEASE OR SALE.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, about Ten MOOS, lately occupied by WILLIAM HARGREAVES, Esq. Apply to

WM. THORBURN.
Shanghai, 27th January, 1854.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

NOW ready for delivery—*P. & O. S. Navigation Company's* BILLS OF LADING—COASTWISE or *viâ* SOUTHAMPTON.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high, and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*
Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

*N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered* 3 *days from date of Sale.*

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
*SHANGHAE,*
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

ROBERT PERT,
*SAIL-MAKER.*
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.
*N.B.*—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE holder of Bill of Lading for 3 packages Machinery marked (JG) Nos. 1 a 3 landed ex *Dunsfries* from Liverpool, can have the same on application to the undersigned.

SHAW, BLAND & Co.
9th March, 1854.

CARD.

F. KUPFERSCHMIDT,

*From* DOUGLAS LAPRAIK'S, *Hongkong,*

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Residents and Visitors to Shanghai, that he intends Establishing himself as *Watch and Clockmaker*;—their kind support in his behalf is solicited, and he trusts by prompt attention and a perfect knowledge of his business to ensure their approbation.

A Superior Assortment of *Clocks, Watches, Chains, Rings, Musical Boxes, Jewellery, &c.*

Repairing and Cleaning *Chronometers*, also rating. A variety constantly on hand.

Residence the late "Billiard Club House."
Shanghai, March 8th, 1854.

[OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENT.]

GREAT ELECTORAL HESSIAN STATE LOAN

**Of 6,725,000 Dollars.**

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 of 40,000 Dollars. | | 60 of 4,000 Dollars. | |
| 22 „ 36,000 | „ | 60 „ 2,000 | „ |
| 24 „ 32,000 | „ | 120 „ 1,500 | „ |
| 60 „ 8,000 | „ | 180 „ 1,000 | „ |

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

*The next Drawing will take place on the* 1*st June* 1854.

The price of the Tickets is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| One Share..... | for £ 1 Sterling. |
| Six Shares ..... | for £ 5 do. |
| Thirteen Shares ..... | for £10 do. |
| Thirty do. ..... | for £20 do. |
| Sixty-five do. ..... | for £40 do. |
| One hundred and Thirty-seven Shares | for £80 do. |

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive, free of expense, the Prospectus with full Particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the Successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals.

The Prizes obtained will be paid in Cash through an established Bank; or the winner can, if he chooses, draw the amount of the Prizes on Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., the London Agents, by attaching the Prize Shares to the Bill of Exchange.

Tickets and Prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are the ONLY APPOINTED Agents, and by whom all Shares must be signed

MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS,
*The Appointed Government Lottery Contractors,*
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

☞ Apply, without delay, to the Banking House, MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany: or those who prefer it can direct their Letters to the care of Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., Merchants, No. 32, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

*P.S.*—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

*N.B.*—The Prospectus of this Distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.

Shanghae, March 4th, 1854.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

*These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ague, | Dropsy, | Jaundice, | Secondary |
| Asthma, | Dysentery, | Liver Com- | Symptoms, |
| Bilious Com- | Dyspepsia, | plaints, | The Deplo- |
| plaints, | Female Irre- | Lumbago, | rable |
| Blotches on | gularities, | Piles, | Tumours, |
| the Skin, | Fevers of all | Rheumatism, | Ulcers, [tions, |
| Bowel Com- | kinds, | Retention of | Venereal affec- |
| plaints, | Fits, | Urine, | Worms of all |
| Colics, | Gout, | Scrofula, or | kinds, |
| Constipation of the Bowels, | Head-ache, | King's Evil, | Weakness, |
| Consumption, | Indigestion, | Sore Throats, | from what- |
| Debility, | Inflamma- | Stone and | ever cause, |
| | tion, | Gravel, | &c., &c. |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*s.* each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

*N.B.*—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

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## SHANGHAE RACES.

### SPRING MEETING—MAY 1854.

#### First Day.

1.—**The Woosung Plate,**—*For* CHINA PONIES *only.—1st Pony* $30, *2d Pony* $10.—*Weight for inches as per scale.—From the Half-mile post home.—Entrance* $3 *each.*

2.—**The Maiden Stakes,**—*For* IMPORTED PONIES *only that have never run at any Shanghae Meeting, of* $5 *each, and* $50 *added from the fund.—Weight for inches as per scale.—From the Willows.*

3.—**The China Cup,**—*Value* $200, *for all* HORSES.—*Weight* 11 *st.—One mile and a quarter.—Entrance* $8 *each.*

4.—**The Griffin's Plate,**—*For* CHINA PONIES *that have never run at any Shanghae Meeting.—1st Pony* $60, *2d Pony* $15.—*Weight for inches as per scale.—½-mile heats.—Entrance* $5 *each.*

5.—**The Chan-see Cup,**—*Value* $110, *for all* PONIES.—*Entrance* $5 *each to go to second Pony.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Heats from the Willows.—5 to start or no race.*

6.—**The Tsatlee Cup,**—*Value* $120, *and half the entrance Fees.—For all* HORSES, *2d Horse to receive half the entrance Fees.—Arab* 10 *st.—Sidney, English or Stud Bred Horses* 12 *st.—The Winner of the* China Cup *to carry* 7 *lbs. extra.—1¼ mile.—Entrance* $8 *each.*

#### Second Day.

1.—**The Griffin's Handicap,**—*For* CHINA PONIES *that have run in the* Griffin's Plate, *and whose owners have subscribed to this Handicap.—The Winner of the* Griffin's Plate *excluded. —Ponies to be handicapped by the Committee.—Subscribers may start two Ponies for one subscription.—Prizes from amount subscribed to be appropriated to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Ponies in six shares. —The Winner of the Race to receive* 3 *shares, second Pony* 2 *and the third* 1 *share.—The second and third Ponies in the last heat to be the Winners of the second and third prizes.—Subscription* $10, *and half forfeit if declared on or before 1st May.—Half-mile heats.*

2.—**The Manila Cup,**—*Value* $75, *for* IMPORTED PONIES *only.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Former Winners of the Cup to carry* 7 *lbs. extra.—Winner of the* Chan-see Cup *excluded. —From the Willows.—Entrance* $5 *each.*

3.—**The Malwa Cup,**—*Value* $200, *presented by the* Indian Residents *for all* HORSES.—*Winner of the* China Cup *to be excluded.—Weight* 11 *st.—1¼ mile.—Entrance* $8 *each.*

4.—**The Oriental Plate,**—*Value* $50, *for* CHINA PONIES *only.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Half-mile heats.—Entrance* $3 *each.*

5.—**The Ladies' Purse,**—*Value* $85, *for all* PONIES.—*Weight for inches as per scale.—Imported Ponies to carry* 7 *lbs. extra.—Half-mile heats.—Entrance* $3 *each.*

6.—**The Shanghae Park Stakes,**—*Of* $5 *each and* $75 *added from the fund, for all* HORSES. *—One mile heats.—Weight* 11 *st.—Previous Winners at this meeting to carry* 7 *lbs. extra.*

7.—**The Hurdle Sweepstakes,**—*Of* $5 *each, and* $100 *added from the fund.—All* HORSES.—*Catch Weights.—1¼ mile over six hurdles.*

#### RULES.

1.—Entrance Fees for presentation prizes to go to the Fund, except when otherwise mentioned.
2.—Races to commence each day at 3½ P.M. The first saddling bell to be rung at 3¼ P.M.
3.—Horses and Ponies to be at the Starting Post immediately after the second bell has rung. The first bell will be rung immediately after each race, and 10 minutes allowed between the first and second bell.
4.—No one allowed to enter or ride but Officers of the Army and Navy and Members of the Racing Club.
5.—All disputes to be referred to the Committee, whose decision shall be final.
6.—All objections to Horses or Ponies to be made to the Committee before starting.
7.—Any alteration in the names of Horses or Ponies that have run before in Shanghae, must be entered as (so-and-so) late (so-and-so).
8.—Weight for Ponies, 13-hands 2-inches and under.
9.—Weight for Ponies to be 9-stone for 12-hands with an increase of 4-lbs. for every inch above.
10.—Fractions of an inch to count in favor of the Pony. No allowance for Mares or Geldings.
11.—Three Horses or Ponies to start or no race.
12.—No Stables or Sheds are allowed to be erected on the course without the permission of the Committee.
13.—Riders to appear at the Races in the colors entered under a penalty of $5 to the Fund.
14.—Admission to the Grand Stand or enclosure:—For Gentlemen not being subscribers $5.—For subscribers $1.
15.—Tickets of admission to be had on application to the Secretary. No one admitted without a Ticket to be shown to the Gate-keeper.
16.—No Dogs allowed on the Course.
17.—All entries to be made in writing to the Secretary on or before 5 o'clock P.M., on 20*th April.* The Entrance money must be paid at the time of entering and the *(bond fide)* Owner declared, or the nomination will not be taken.
18.—All Ponies to be measured by the Committee on the day succeeding the day of entering.
19.—Each Rider in a race, except when Catch Weights are named, will be required to weigh before starting and after coming in, and in default thereof, the Horse or Pony whose Rider neglects to weigh before starting or after coming in, will not be allowed to start for any Handicap.

*BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.*

*N.B.*—In the circulated programmes there were the following omissions in the first Race of the second day:—"*Winner of the* Griffin's Plate *excluded.*"—"*The Winner of the Race to receive* 3 *shares,* "*second Pony* 2, *and the third* 1 *share.*"

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SHANGHAE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
SHANGHAE, 10*th February*, 1854.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Committee to address you on the subject of the Promissory Notes which have been given for Import and Export Duties between September 7th and the 9th instant.

While the Committee deny that the Chinese Government can "legitimately claim Duties at a "Port where it had ceased to exercise authority, to maintain a Custom-house for their collection, or "to extend any protection to Lives, Property, or Commerce in fulfilment of the fundamental provi- "sions of the Treaty under which they are demanded," they confine themselves at present to laying before you various facts regarding the Trade of the Port since the Capture of the City; which they consider to be grounds for British Commerce being exempted from Duties which have not been levied impartially upon the Trade of other Foreign nations.

*First.*—The Prussian vessel *Prussischer Adler* cleared on September 8th, under the simple guarantee of the Consignee to hold the Prussian Consul harmless from "all charge that at any time "may be made for recovery of the Duties by any properly authorized officer of the Imperial Gov- "ernment."

*Secondly.*—After the City was taken 150 to 160 Sugar Junks from the South and Singapore each of 300 to 500 Tons, left the Port, without payment of Import Duties, while British Subjects have given Promissory Notes for the usual Duty levied upon Chinese Sugar, and other Eastern Produce imported in British vessels.

*Thirdly.*—The Austrian vessel *Robert* arrived on October 4th, and sailed on the 29th, having discharged and loaded Cargoes, without entry at any Consulate, and having had no demand made upon her for any Duties Import or Export.

*Fourthly.*—The Siamese ships *Favorite* and *Siam*, and Twenty Siamese Junks of large Burden (say from 500 to 1,000 Tons each) after importing Cargoes of Sugar and other Produce, competing directly with Importers by English ships, have sailed without payment of any Duties whatever. Four Junks which left within the last month were permitted to sail on payment of half Duties.

*Fifthly.*—The fact of at least four vessels having loaded full Cargoes of Tea, and Silk at Woosung without payment of Duties or Promissory Notes, is so well known that it is unnecessary to enter into particulars.

*Sixthly.*—Under a Notification from the U. S. Consul dated January 20th, two American vessels the *Oneida* and *Science* have left the Port, without payment of Duties or granting Promissory Notes for the same, while a third under a previous Notification cleared out having given a Note to the Taoutae which by the very terms of it can never be enforced.

*Seventhly.*—Under the apprehension that the Custom-house might be re-established, probably 4,000 Tons of Tea and Silk, have been forwarded to, and are now lying at Woosung, with the object of being shipped off without entry at any Consulate, or payment of any Duty whatever. The American vessel the *Wild Duck* is now loading there.

With these facts before them all of which have been the consequence *of no fault of British Subjects;* but solely of the entire absence for a time from the neighbourhood of every Imperial authority whatever, and of the general incapacity of the Chinese Government itself, the Committee of the Chamber would represent the grievous inequality and injustice, if British Subjects who have faithfully observed the Provisional Regulations established by H. B. M.'s Consul, are called upon to pay Duties from which so many other Parties have been wholly or partly exempt.

The Committee are anxious not only for the sake of resident British Merchants, but of the many Parties in England, and elsewhere whose interests have been confided to their care, that the whole facts be laid before H. B. M.'s Government, and they with confidence rely upon H. B. M.'s Consul supporting their claim for exemption from charges which would fall so exclusively on British Trade.

I am instructed to request that a copy of this letter may be forwarded through the Superintendent of Trade, to H. B. M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

W. R. ADAMSON, *Honorary Secretary.*

*To* Rutherford Alcock, Esq., *H. B. M.'s Consul, Shanghae.*

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SHANGHAE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
SHANGHAE, 1*st March*, 1854.

SIR,—As Secretary of the Shanghae Chamber of Commerce I had the honor of addressing you on the 10th ultimo, upon the subject of various deviations from the Provisional Regulations established by you, upon the taking of the City, and of pointing out the injury to British interests at this Port, from the strict enforcement of such regulations upon British Trade exclusively. While instances were quoted in which vessels under Prussian, Austrian, American, Siamese and Native flags, had been either allowed to enter and quit the Port without any specific engagement for Duties or with complete immunity from all dues whatever.

The Chamber now begs to bring to your notice the following further illustrations of its former arguments. Showing the still continuing incapacity of the Chinese authorities to impartially enforce payment of Duties notwithstanding that the Custom-house has been re-established and formally recognized.

*First.*—The American ship *Wild Duck* has received at Woosung a Cargo of Teas on which no levy of Duties has been made; a conditional engagement as to their payment only having been given, of the stringency and value of which the enclosed copy of it will enable you to judge.

*Secondly.*—Another ship the *Helena*, arrived since the re-establishment of the Custom-house, is also at present loading there without having been reported or having undergone any of the formalities either as regards Ship or Cargo, required by the Port Regulations.

*Thirdly.*—And it is notorious that a large quantity of Tea and other Produce is still lying at Woosung awaiting shipment.

In conclusion the Chamber of Commerce. Considers it to be its duty respectfully to point out to you the inexpedience and injustice of subjecting by the intervention of their Authorities, British vessels to restrictions and regulations, which those of other nations at their pleasure, have evaded and that the Chinese Government, if under present circumstance it can be so called, is itself altogether incompetent partially to enforce.

Requesting that you will hand a copy of these letters to the Superintendent of Trade.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. R. ADAMSON, *Honorary Secretary.*

*To* Rutherford Alcock, Esq., *H. B. M.'s Consul, Shanghae.*

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*(No.* 61.*)* BRITISH CONSULATE, SHANGHAE, 2*nd March*, 1854.

SIR,—I have laid your letter of yesterday's date, before His Excellency Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade, together with your previous communication of the 10th ultimo, referring to the same subject,—and I am instructed in reply to state for the information of the Shanghae Chamber of Commerce, that copies of both these letters will be transmitted to the Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that His Lordship may, in connection with all the other facts bearing upon the question of payment under the Provisional System, take them into consideration prior to any final decision.

I am to call your attention however, to the Fifth head in your letter of the 10th ultimo, in which you state that,—irrespective of the American, Prussian and Austrian vessels,—*four vessels* had loaded full cargoes of Tea and Silk at Woosung without payment of duties. You do not give the names of these ships, nor state under what flag they sailed, whether British or Foreign, so as to enable His Excellency to verify the facts.

His Excellency would further desire to be informed if it is in the power of the Chamber of Commerce to supply an approximate estimate of the quantities and kinds of produce shipped in the nine Foreign vessels referred to,—including the above-mentioned four;—in the Siamese ships; and also, in a separate Schedule, the amount of Sugar referred to under the 2nd Head;—together with an estimate of the amount of duties which according to Tariff would have been payable upon the same under each of these three divisions, had an efficient Custom-house been in operation.

In reply to your second letter of the 1st instant, I am to inform you, in reference to the general question of inequalities which may be occasioned between Merchant and Merchant by the force of circumstances;—that these are evils which it is wholly out of the power of any British Authority to prevent. By Treaty the Chinese Imperial Government have an undoubted right to levy certain Maritime duties, and the re-establishment of the Custom-house at this Port with its recognition by the Representatives of the three Treaty Powers, places the collection of those dues once more entirely in the hands of the Chinese Authorities; and His Excellency cannot sanction any attempts to interfere with them in the performance of the functions of their office, so long as no invidious distinction is made between the different Flags, and all are placed on an equal footing. Were he indeed to permit any such interference, the Chinese Authorities would in his opinion, be justified in either stopping the produce in its transit to Shanghae, or adopting measures for enforcing its conveyance for shipment at other Ports where no difficulties exist in the enforcement of Custom-house Regulations.—I am, Sir' your most obedient servant,

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

W. R. Adamson, Esq., *Shanghae.*

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SHANGHAE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
SHANGHAE, 1*st March*, 1854.

SIR,—By order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, I addressed a letter to H. B. M.'s Consul on the 10th ultimo, and again on the present day, the contents of both which he will doubtless have communicated to Your Excellency; and while the Chamber of Commerce still beg your attention thereto they instruct me to inform you that the position of British Import Trade at this Port is as deplorable as ever; indeed purchases by the Chinese Brokers have utterly ceased except in cases where foreigners themselves are buying back through them sundry goods at prices far below the cost of production to be again stored in foreign Godowns and held on speculation.

The Committee are anxious; lest Your Excellency should entertain an idea that the Import Trade here is reviving; to assure you that with scarcely one exception British Manufactures have never yet shewn so great a loss to the foreign Merchant as at present. The inability of the Imperial forces to regain possession of the City; or to give protection or encouragement to Trade is as apparent as it ever has been since the rebellion on the 7th September last; and although heavy purchases of Chinese produce have been made, it has only been done by enormous Imports of actual Silver or Opium at a very high cost to foreigners. Thanks to Your Excellency and to the national ships of England, France and America our persons and property are still protected. We owe the Chinese Government nothing on this head, while the presence of their rabble army and its followers; and their frequent imbecile attacks on the City; fills the native population with alarm and completely checks any symptoms of revival in British Manufactures.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

W. R. ADAMSON, *Honorary Secretary.*

*To* Sir George Bonham, Bart., K. C. B.,
*H. B. M.'s Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, &c., &c., &c.*

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*(No.* 13.*)* SUPERINTENDENCY OF TRADE, SHANGHAE, 2*d March*, 1854.

SIR,—His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to inform you that he has had under his consideration your two communications of the 10th ultimo and 1st instant, to the address of Her Majesty's Consul, who has been instructed to give you the necessary reply.

His Excellency regrets exceedingly the present unfortunate state of the Import Trade at this Port, but he hopes that the re-capture of the city is not far distant, and that on the expulsion of the Rebels, business will in some measure improve. His Excellency concurs in your opinion that the British Community are the protection of their persons and property principally to the presence of the National Ships-of-war of England, France, and America: but he thinks it right to remark that in his opinion the Imperialists have been hampered in their endeavours to retake the city by the mere vicinity of so large a body of foreigners, and but for the position of this settlement, the siege would in all probability have been already brought to a successful issue.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. MEDHURST.

W. R. Adamson, Esq., *Hony. Secy. to the Shanghae Chamber of Commerce.*

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SHANGHAE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMRRCE,
SHANGHAE, 7*th March*, 1854.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 2nd instant, replying to my Communications of 10th February and 1st March,—and with reference to the special information required in your letter, under acknowledgement, have to state that this Chamber is not in a position to furnish the particulars sought for, as it is obvious that the only parties from whom the necessary information can be obtained, are those, who, cannot under the circumstances, be called upon by this Chamber to afford it.

The Chamber however cannot consider its arguments in any degree weakened by its mere inability to give statistical details as to facts which are Notorious.

I am to mention that the Cargoes, referred to in my first letter, as Exported from Woosung without any acknowledgement of Duty, were shipped by Coasting vessels plying between this and Hongkong and consisting of Tea and Silk.

With reference to the concluding sentence of your letter, stating that when difficulties exist in the enforcement of their Custom-House regulations the Authorities would be justified in conveying produce to other Ports. I am directed to reply that while in Shanghae the provisional regulations established by H. M.'s Consul have exacted promissory notes from British Subjects for the Tariff Duty, on Tea of two and a half Taels per picul, at Canton produce is bought "free on board" and the Duty arranged by the Chinese with their own Authorities—the full amount being seldom or never paid. At Foochow it is understood that not more than seven mace (about one-fourth of the legal Duty) has been levied, and at Amoy under circumstances precisely similar to those which occurred here, *no engagements whatever for Duty were exacted.*

I have to beg that a copy of this letter may be forwarded by you through H. M.'s Plenipotentiary to H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. R. ADAMSON, *Honorary Secretary.*

*To* Rutherford Alcock, Esq., *H. B. M.'s Consul, Shanghae.*

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THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1854.

The *Lady Mary Wood*, Steamer, arrived here on Thursday evening, bringing up the Mails of 9th January from England, and 2nd instant from Hongkong.

We glean by a hurried glance over our papers, that Lord Palmerston has resumed office—that Doctor Bowring is to succeed Sir George Bonham as Governor of Hongkong and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China—that the combined fleets of England and France have entered the Black Sea—that the Persians are reported to have taken Bagdad from the Turks—that the Cossacks have been defeated before Kalafat by the Turks, and that the latter obtained advantages over the Russians at Kars with heavy losses, however, on both sides.

Shocks of earthquake, were felt at Smyrna on Christmas day, which continued from ten in the morning, to five in the evening.

We are glad to observe, that the Revenue returns exhibit an increase of a million and a quarter sterling over the preceding year. The surplus of Revenue over Expenditure is set down at £3,247,423 at close of year ending October 10th, 1853.

A Bread riot took place in Devonshire in the first week of January.

The *Challenger*, Dec. 24.—*Sir Henry Pottinger*, Janv. 3.—both from Shanghai.

There is a report current amongst the Chinese that Hwui-chau has been taken by the Nanking insurgents; we can only give it as a rumour and cannot glean any particulars about its capture. This provincial city is in Ngan-hwui near the borders of Chih-kiang.

Ice.—The close of the winter here without any store of that valuable article for our domestic comfort during the summer months—besides its almost indispensableness for medical requirements, calls upon us to direct the attention of the community to try and remedy the deficiency at this port, by sending for immediate supplies to Ningpo, where large quantities are always kept in store for the fishing trade—we say that immediate attention ought to be given to this subject, as if delayed, an immense loss must take place in getting it up here.

The arrival of the Mail and the very early departure of the *Lady Mary Wood*, in the middle of the ensuing week, compels us to make a few hurried remarks on the correspondence published in our columns of to-day, which we would have preferred taking a more leisure review of in a succeeding number. We shall only, therefore, glance at a few things which struck us on perusal of the documents in question, and, if necessary, resume the subject on a future occasion.

In the opening letter, that of the "Shanghae British Chamber of Commerce, to H. B. M.'s Consul" at this port, —the Secretary under instruction, after carefully guarding against a supposition that the Chamber recognizes any right in the Chinese Government to collect duties on British ships in the present circumstances of its non-fulfilment of Treaty rights—cites seven heads of most glaring infraction, if such they could be made out under existing circumstances, of the treaties between China and Foreign Governments—viz., 1st, in the case of a Prussian vessel—2dly, of Southern and Singapore junks—3dly, the Austrian vessel—4thly, of twenty Siamese junks—5thly, vessels laden at Woosung—6thly, two American vessels clearing from this port announced to be free by the U. S. Consul, and 7thly and lastly, the fact of a large quantity of produce awaiting shipment at Woosung on which there is not the remotest chance of any duties being recovered.

We deem it quite unnecessary to recapitulate the several reasons for non-payment of Duties annexed to these several heads, as they are fully stated in the correspondence to which we refer our readers—they are quoted by the Chamber to show—

> The grievous inequality and injustice, if British Subjects who have faithfully observed the Provisional Regulations established by H. B. M.'s Consul, are called upon to pay Duties from which so many other Parties have been wholly or partly exempt.

In a second letter from the Chamber dated 1st instant, after reiterating the subject of its former letter to H. B. M.'s Consul, it cites three more instances of departure from impartial levying of duties by the Chinese Government, viz: the loading of the American ship *Wild Duck*, and her departure on giving only a conditional engagement of no stringency for payment of duties—also of the *Helena*, another American ship, without "having undergone any of the usual formalities," &c., &c., and thirdly, the renewed statement of "its being notorious that a large "quantity of Tea and other Produce is "still lying at Woosung awaiting ship- "ment." The Chamber then very pointedly asserts the injustice of British vessels being subjected "to restrictions and regulations" so notoriously "evaded by other Governments" as well as the utter incompetency of the Chinese Government even "partially to enforce" its demands.

The third letter is a reply from H. B. M.'s Consul to the Shanghae British Chamber of Commerce—through its Secretary. The only paragraph that at all bears on the question at issue is, the following—

> His Excellency cannot sanction any attempts to interfere with them [the Chinese Authorities] in the performance of the functions of their office, so long as no invidious distinction is made between the different flags, and all are placed on an equal footing.

Why, this contains the gist of the whole argument and yet, it is brought in at the close of the letter as if, it were a thing of minor importance! What is the present cause of complaint?—but that, at the very time, British merchants are called upon to pay up their duties to the Chinese Government—other flags are allowed to go scot free on giving some rags of paper called "conditional engagements" —what absurdity! really the red-tapeism of Downing-Street-diplomacy, could scarcely produce anything half so ridiculous—as to seek to answer cogent arguments of a suffering mercantile community, by such common places.

We come next to the correspondence between the Chamber, and H. E. Sir George Bonham.

In this, having assured His Excellency "that the position of the Import Trade at this Port is as deplorable as ever" and deprecating any idea "that the Import Trade here is reviving" and assuring His Excellency also, of the unprecedented "loss of the foreign merchant" and the "inability of the Imperial forces to regain possession of the City;" or to give protection or encouragement to Trade—is as apparent, as it ever has been, since the rebellion on the 7th September last"—besides the great disadvantages to which foreign trade is subjected by the compulsory importation of Silver and Opium, "at a very high cost to foreigners," and further stating that our defences, lie in the "national ships of England, France, and America," it concludes with the fact that "we owe the Chinese Government nothing" for our protection but, on the contrary are subjected to all kinds of annoyance by the "presence of their rabble army and its followers." To this, His Excellency's reply says, after re-echoing the lament of British merchants over their loss of Trade—

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But he thinks it right to remark that in his opinion the Imperialists have been hampered in their endeavours to retake the city by the mere vicinity of so large a body of foreigners, and that for the position of this settlement, the siege would in all probability have been already brought to a successful issue.

Was there ever a more lame reply—and how are the facts of the case? Has not a large imperial force been encamped in this neighbourhood for above five months past, doing all in their power to retake the city, entirely open to them on the East, South, West, and North-west—and so much also to the North that, frequent attacks have been made from that side—and yet, forsooth, "*the Imperialists have been hampered in their endeavours to retake the city by the mere vicinity of so large a body of foreigners.*" Why—have not the imperialists hired piratical junks and had the audacity to bring these ruffians amongst the Foreign shipping—have not the imperialists, by their means, burnt down the suburbs and destroyed ten times more than the rebels, of the trade of this city—have they not actually blown up a large portion of the city wall? and yet their "braves" could not walk into the breach when it was open to them.

It is undoubtedly true that, the rebels have purchased stores and ammunition from foreigners—but it would be hard to say which party, has derived the utmost advantage from Foreigners residence on the scene of action—for both parties have alike availed for the same object, of getting ammunition and stores—the argument, therefore, that "Foreigners have retarded the recapture of the city is futile in the extreme"—had the imperialists a tithe of the "pluck" the Triads have, the city ought to have been retaken within a month of its capture and now, the imperialists have sat down before it for nearly six months, and can do nothing!

The correspondence winds up so far, by a reply to H. B. M.'s Consul's letter of the 2nd by the Chamber of Commerce, stating their inability to supply information required by Sir George Bonham "as it is obvious that the only parties from whom the necessary information can be obtained, are those, who, cannot under the circumstances, be called upon by this Chamber to afford it." The Chamber does not however deem that "its arguments (are) in any degree weakened by its mere inability to give statistical details as to facts which are Notorious," and the Chamber clenches the whole by stating that, at "Amoy, under circumstances precisely similar to those which occurred here, *no engagements whatever for Duty were exacted.*" For what purpose Sir George Bonham came up here, when, after having had every facility for testing the anomalous position in which British trade is placed—and the actual state of affairs as regards other flags, he neglects to take instant measures for rescinding the recognition of the Chinese Custom-house, we cannot divine—except it be the ostensible reason of his wishing to keep well with the Home Government, by refusing in any way to interfere with existing regulations—this idea, however, squares very ill with the *course pursued* by H. B. M.'s Consul at Amoy, where "*no engagements whatever for Duty were exacted!*"

We have not time or space to go into all the absurdities involved in this question of Duties, as exhibited here, at Foochow, Amoy, and Canton, but we hope our merchants will not let the "laissez faire" diplomacy of His Excellency have sway, or the best interests of the British may be sacrificed to the indifference of their representatives.

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On Wednesday evening, the Tae-Ming Theatre opened, as announced, under a concession from and immediate patronage of *Tae-ping-wang*. The pieces given were "A fast train—high pressure—express"—followed by "The Practical Man." On the rising of the curtain a ludicrous incident quite upset our friend "Buskin" at the outset. He was set down to enact "Colonel Jack Delaware"—but a storm met him as soon as he appeared on the stage and he was fairly hissed off—when a stranger leapt over the foot-lights and announced his intention of supporting the character—the curtain dropped—and, after a short delay, the volunteer Yankee came forward, dressed in the most extravagant fashion, and took up the part with great spirit. His impersonation of "Jack Delaware" was met with great applause and shouts of laughter throughout, and, at the close of the piece—even "Buskin" was so much gratified by the *éclat*, of what had been all but a failure, through the wit and cleverness of his unexpected ally, that he acknowledged his satisfaction and enrolled the interloping Yankee as a permanent member of his corps.

In the second piece—The Practical Man—Mr. Buskin himself, as "Cloudsley," sustained the chief character and performed it with great spirit and tact, and before the curtain fell, announced another performance to come off that evening fortnight. We must, not forget to say, that the bustling lawyer was well supported by Mr. Frank Matthews.

The performance altogether lasted only about two hours, and from the mirth around us, we are sure gave very great satisfaction.

Messrs. Thalberg and Koing sustained the orchestral department, with their usual talent and success.

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Attack on an American Pilot-boat.—On Monday evening about dusk, as Mr. Ayer's Pilot-boat, flying the American flag, was coming up the reach, one of the Taoutae's vessels, the *Clown*, fired a shot at her. The Boat, in which was Mr. Linklater and six Chinese, was soon hailed round under the *Compton* and the officer on board, ordered the Chinese sailors up on deck and had them tied up to the mainmast, but allowed Mr. Linklater to go away after having overhauled the boat. As soon as Mr. Ayer was informed of this proceeding, he laid his complaint before the U. S. Consul who referred him to Captain Kelly, and he, accordingly, went on board the U.S.S. *Plymouth* and Captain Kelly, upon hearing of the assault, very promptly manned a boat which was placed under command of Lieutenant Guest, who proceeded immediately to the*Sir Herbert Compton*, and asked for the Captain, who was not to be found—at last a Portuguese on board the *Compton*, said he was in command, and Mr. Guest at once demanded "how he dared to make prisoners of men under the American Flag?" and demanded their release. The Portuguese replied he did not do it, and that he had no authority to set them free. Whereupon Lieut. Guest ordered his men to board, which was done with the greatest alacrity, and cut the prisoners from the main-mast where they had been tied by the hair.

It was observed, at this moment, that some men on the poop of the vessel were levelling their muskets at the American officer and Mr. Linklater who accompanied him. Mr. Guest very energetically levelled his revolver at the Portuguese, telling him that on the first shot being fired he would blow his brains out. The Portuguese, in great alarm, immediately ordered his men to desist,—the crew and boat were then taken off without further hinderance. There is no plea offered for this gross insult to the American flag except that, the boat had some shot on board, which it is in the habit of carrying for ballast.

Mr. Murphy the U. S. Consul, in correspondence with the Taoutae on this subject, has laid down the doctrine that, under no pretence whatever, shall property or persons while under the protection of the U. S. Flag be molested by the Chinese authorities, with impunity. But if any claim is supposed by them to exist against persons or property under the U. S. Flag, the complaint must be made to him, the only person known in the Treaty to have the power of settlement.

The promptitude with which the U. S. Consul and Captain Kelly attended to this complaint, and the energy with which Mr. Guest carried out his instructions, which were of a very delicate and difficult nature, are very praiseworthy, and we hope, will check the insolent bearing of those in command of the ex-Taoutae's ships, who are frequently firing on some frivolous pretence upon boats, passing up and down the river.

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We have no intelligence yet from the North. The stoppage in the *Peking Gazettes* may lead to all kinds of conjectures, but it is useless to hazard many speculations about the cause—it probably arises from the disturbed state of the country about the northern capital, which may preclude any regular communication with the south. The fact, however, of the interruption of the regular Government despatches, is sufficiently significant of the embarrassment caused to the functions of the old dynasty, by the near approach of the Rebels to Peking—and it may, possibly, be the cause of cutting off all further news from the Capital until, either the Insurgents have taken that city or else, as the Imperialist generals sometimes anticipate, the "robbers are swept from the face of the earth."

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We observe an article in *Lawson's Merchant's Magazine* of Septbr. last, entitled "the Chinese Revolution — Prospects, Mercantile and Political." The view taken by the writer, in endeavouring to account for the progress of the Revolution is certainly a novel one, and to those at all acquainted with the state of matters here, it will furnish an insight into the curious ideas of people at home on the subject. He says, "there is reason to believe that one cause why the insurgent army has progressed so far with comparatively little trouble or loss, is, that the great Mandarins and Governors being themselves utterly corrupt were quite willing to compromise with any armed force, by allowing them an undisturbed march, and supplying them with stores and money, on condition of being left in possession of their own corrupt authority." We agree with the writer in regard to the universal corruption of the authorities, but as to their having bribed the insurgents in their course towards Nanking, or having supplied them with stores and money, otherwise, at least, than when they were perfectly in their power, it is utterly preposterous, and contradicted by the whole character and history of the rebellion. Read the published declarations of the two parties respecting each other, examine all the accounts of the warfare that has now been waging between them for several years, and see if there be any "reason to believe" the sentiment just quoted. There is proof in abundance that the struggle going on has been all along as thorough and determined, as the calibre of either party would admit of, and in no case have those in office been disposed to give up, until they were either panic-stricken or completely beaten. At every step, the insurgents have had to encounter the combined forces of the empire, Tartar and Chinese, and allowing for various reverses, they have proved equally victorious over both. It is thought by the above writer, that the rebels on approaching the Capital would be opposed by a more honest and resolute set of "braves," than those who fled before them in the South, and various evil auguries are from this cause given out in regard to them. We reply that all that has come down to us, bearing upon their Northern campaign has been duly registered in our Journal, and we have seen nothing that seemed to forebode any serious disaster to their cause. The prognostications of the writer before us arise from what he conceives might be the case, when the fact is there is no reason whatever for his conceptions, and the success of the rebels alike in the North and South is owing entirely to the inanity and weakness of the Chinese Government.

The writer further expresses his views on the religious and humane aspects of the Revolution. On this we do not now enter, only while declaring our abhorrence of many of the opinions and actions of the rebels, we do demur to a sweeping denunciation of the whole movement in consequence of them. A slight acquaintance with history is all that is necessary to shew, by how many means, far less hopeful and satisfactory than the present, has the welfare of myriads been promoted. Besides we are greatly in ignorance of the whole affair, and it is rather premature, to pass a summary judgment upon it, overlooking at the same time many characteristics, on which alone, instrumentally, we are ready to build our hopes of the speedy enlightenment and Christianization of China.

The Reviewer notices the mercantile aspect of the movement in rather a depreciatory tone. For our own part we were led to suppose, that the opening of any country to Western enterprise and commerce, was in the proportion of its capabilities of great importance. And especially did our ideas seem to hold good, in reference to the most extensive and populous empire on the face of the globe. But no, it would appear. Our Reviewer looking upon tea and silk as the chief, if not the only commodities producible in China disparages their increased export, as a reason for entertaining high commercial hopes in connection with the opening of the country. These indeed have hitherto been the staple articles of trade with this people, and must probably be so for the future. But there is reason to believe that mineral treasures of immense value and in great abundance exist in different parts of the empire, which only need the aid of Western science to be properly worked; there are also numerous drugs, chemical preparations, &c. These with the demand that would be created in the interior by a well-disposed government for whatever almost we could supply, and to an almost unlimited extent, would surely render further openings into this country of the greatest commercial importance.

On this, however, and indeed on no point connected with the movement are we inclined largely to speculate. At present there is much about it altogether problematical. Parties who look at it in different lights may each have sufficient reason for doing so. In that case, it were wise in both to be less dogmatical in the expression of their opinions, that in the end, one or other may be able with better grace to acknowledge where in their previous ideas they were wrong.

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## THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

### Prospects, Mercantile and Political.

*(From Lawson's Merchant's Magazine.)*

The papers have teemed with romantic details of the rebellion, or insurrection, or revolution, in China, and some journalists who are ordinarily amongst the most sober and discreet, have indulged their fancy in highly-coloured anticipations of the extraordinary results which are to flow from the movement. Three hundred and fifty millions of Pagans are forthwith to be christianised. A field for new commerce, the most extensive and profitable which the world ever heard of, is to be thrown open to Europeans, but more especially to British enterprise; paternal relations are to be established with a people which, scarcely excepting the Japanese, have heretofore been the most inhospitable and hostile to foreigners;* and one half the human family, after having been isolated from the other half since an era preceding that of the delivery of the Decalogue, is to be united to that other half in bonds of the most affectionate friendship.

Can it be possible that the gradual exhaustion of the interest lately attaching to the Turkish question, the close of the great East India debates, the approach of the dead season, and the necessity of "keeping the game alive," in the way of public anxiety for novelty, had anything to do with the production of these exciting effusions? We do not think so for our parts, though there *are* ill-natured persons who have spread suspicions en that score. We rather believe that, giving way to emotions naturally created by the accounts which have reached this country of events which, when out doubt, are most extraordinary, and having neglected, at the first glance, to analyse the amount of consistency and probability contained in such productions as Sir George Bonham's absurd manifesto, they have too hastily jumped to conclusion very agreeable to philanthropy, but sadly wanting in probability when tested by homely matter-of-fact.

That the insurgents have walked over a considerable portion of China, is a fact. That they have not done so in a month, or a year, from the first commencement of their operations, is another fact, but one which has not been sufficiently remembered. The insurrection is in truth one of several years' standing. It was in existence at the time of our own war with the empire, and would have been easily put down but for the disorganisation and paralyses of the Imperial resources caused by that struggle. That the inhabitants of the southern provinces have no idea whatever of the meaning of loyalty, as we understand it, is no less certain; and there is reason to believe that one cause why the insurgent army has progressed so far with comparatively little trouble or loss, is, that the great Mandarins and Governors, being themselves utterly corrupt, were quite willing to compromise with any armed force, by allowing them an undisturbed march, and supplying them with stores and money on condition of being left in possession of their own corrupt authority. The ties between the throne and the people, so far as any moral feeling is concerned, are of the loosest kind,—in fact, little more than ideal, the local Governors having been burthened with very little responsibility, provided that they forwarded a given quota of the taxes which they wrung by any means, foul or fair, from the peasant and trader.

But making allowance for all this, and for the further fact that the districts of the empire hitherto traversed by the insurgent army are those in which the Tartar element is least influential, no question can exist that its progress is wonderful, very wonderful. If there had been the slightest link of interest and confidence between the Manchu and the provincial authorities, the phenomenon could never have occurred; and if, on the other hand, there had been any idea on the part of these latter authorities, that the ultimate success of the aspirant to the throne would compromise their own power or curtail their privileges of tyranny and extortion, that phenomenon, we believe, would have been equally impossible. There have been some battles and some massacres, of the most horrible kind, in places where an isolated Governor or General opposed his force to that of the Anti-dynastic leaders;—but there has been no plan of concerted opposition, no general movement either for or against them; and accordingly, with few exceptions, they have had to march on from place to place, dealing at each point with the authorities of that particular locality. The accounts of victories gained over great concentrated Imperial armies, come in every case from the party interested (and doubtless not less willing than interested) in describing them in the most exaggerated language of which Oriental hyperbole and mendacity is capable.

If our readers will look at the map of China, they will perceive that the army of "the movement" is only now approaching the districts where its prowess is likely to be put to test. The northern provinces form the stronghold of the Tartar supremacy; in the northern provinces, and in the neighbourhood of the capital, are concentrated the influence and connections of the Emperor; and from these provinces are drafted the only troops in the Chinese army, who, properly speaking, can be called soldiers. The insurgents have traversed, without occupying, the provinces through which they have come so far; and they will now have to meet, face to face, the entire force in which the attachment of race and locality, and the impulses of despair, may enable the Court party to rally around it. The little effect which the march of the army has so far had upon the general state of the country, is shown by the uniformity with which the people, careless as to the success of either side, have proceeded with their ordinary occupations.

Great stress has been laid, by those who would have us believe that the insurrection is to be the harbinger of a complete revolution in the social system of China, on certain sanguinary edicts, threatening the total extinction of the whole Mantchoo race, without distinction of sex and age. The edicts, if authentic, would chiefly tend to the supposition that the "liberating" chiefs are no bloud-thirsty a combination of ruffians as Asiatic depravity could produce. But the truth appears to be, that the design is that of intimidation, and of preventing opposition—a conjecture materially strengthened when we take into consideration that the Mandarins who remained quiet still retain their authority in the provinces which some sanguine writers call "disorganised," but which it would be more correct to designate as the provinces whose roads were traversed.

As to the "talkee-talkee" reported between sapient Sir George Bonham and the confederate leaders, its value will be estimated by all who know the smoothness with which the races of Southern Asia can pass compliments and make professions, so long as it is their object to keep neutral or friendly a power which they know to be formidable. It is not the first time on which an authorised or self-installed representative of England has got talked over by subtle barbarians, who alternately curse and laugh at him the moment his back is turned. We have no more faith in the professions of these people than we should have in a flattering proclamation by the "Golden-footed monarch," that Lord Dalhousie was the individual beyond all other men on earth, for whom His Majesty entertained the most ardent esteem, and that the Burmese and the British were the closest friends and allies in the world. It would be unfortunate if the credulity and ignorance of Sir George were to give rise to false expectations, the fallacy of which would be discovered after expensive and troublesome efforts had been made by well-meaning persons in this country, on the supposition that they were accurate.

We have no desire to trench on the province of scholars and divines, with respect to the interesting question whether the sort of religion—if it can be called a religion—professed by the leaders of the insurgents, contain any one point of similitude to any of the distinctive doctrines of Christianity, or whether it be a corrupted corruption of Mahomedanism, or merely one of a thousand modifications of Pantheistic superstition. If any one of our reverend friends conceive the idea that he can coax the "liberating king" from his couple of score wives, and persuade him to settle down to a decent Christian life, we can only say that we wish him all success on his mission when he sets about it. But if he go farther than this, and invite the people of England to meet and make speeches, and exhort each other to the belief that any reason has yet been shown for thinking that there exists tangible grounds of expectation that the insurgents, and, after the insurgents, the uncounted populace of China, are in a fair way to join us in the brotherhood of faith, why then we feel bound to protest that our reverend friend speaks more from the exuberance of his zeal than from the suggestions of his reason. It pains us to be obliged to say this, for we know that multitudes of excellent persons here had their hopes raised to a great height by statements which have been hastily made upon this most important of all subjects. But the greater its importance, the greater the mischief of countenancing false impressions, or of permitting them to circulate uncontradicted when they cross our path. To scholars and divines, then, we leave, with great deference, the task of determining whether there exist really no survivors, however latent, of Christianity, mingled with the unintelligible chaos of superstition, immorality, and blasphemy, which has been gravely produced as an evidence of the Christian character of the insurrection; but we venture to affirm that if such traces do exist, they have yet to be discovered, or at least to be made apparent to the lay observer.

As to the ultimate success of the courageous adventurer who aspires to the sovereignty of the most populous empire on earth, it is no purely a matter of speculation that we are not disposed to argue it at any length in a magazine devoted, as this is, to facts, and not to conjecture. He has arrived, as we have just the moment, in the neighbourhood where his greatest difficulty, where the grand trial of his strength, has to be encountered. He has now to deal with the only portion of the prodigious population of China who may be supposed to have any decided preference for the sovereign of the Mantchoo race, and with the hardiest and most warlike tribes in the empire. He will suppose, for a moment, that he obtains possession of the capital. What then? Will he be able to hold it permanently? On that point of the question our impression is decidedly a negative one. The temporary expulsion of the Tartars would probably, after the lapse of a short breathing-time, lead to the commencement of a series of interminable hostilities, irruptions from without, and rebellions within, the termination of which would only be effected by the retirement of the conqueror to the southern provinces, where, amongst less uncongenial races, he might establish a separate sovereignty; and the vast empire of China would thus be divided into two distinct monarchies.

So much for the political question. The expectation of an enormous and virtually unlimited accession to our mercantile intercourse with China, as a consequence of the success of the revolution, we still believe to be as visionary as we believed it to be some months ago, when we went somewhat into detail upon this branch of the question. Our readers will remember that on that occasion we expressed a belief that the progress of the insurgent army could cause but little or no disturbance of the usual course of affairs, so far as regarded the pursuits and occupations of the people. That opinion has up to this time been verified by results; and we feel confident that future events will further confirm it. With respect to the dispositions of the (possible) new dynasty to maintain cordial relations with foreigners, we must call the particular attention of our readers to the fact, that the indulgence of such dispositions does not appear likely to acquire for any Government the popularity which would be a main object with any set of rulers desirous of consolidating their power. The violence, barbarism, and inhospitality of the Mandarins and the Tartar party have often been adverted to; but the truth is, that this unamiable demeanour is but the echo of the popular sentiment towards all strangers. Men who have lived long in the country, and who have taken every opportunity afforded to them to study the temper of the people, have, with few exceptions, come to the conclusion that, amongst the populace at large, there is a rooted and malignant detestation of foreigners—a detestation manifested in every description of odious insults towards those who have penetrated a little way into the interior, and scarcely concealed even by those who, living in places like Canton, have had the advantage of continual intercourse with the European and Americans. These prejudices may be gradually dissipated in the course of a long series of years; but the process cannot be other than slow; and the notion that any change of native dynasties can at once effect it, is, on cool reflection, manifestly preposterous.

But leaving out all considerations of popular or governmental disposition—may, assuming for a moment, that monarchs and Mandarins, and Tartars, and Chinese be incontinently metamorphosed into our very humble servants and devoted admirers—let us take a rational view of the *possibility* of their becoming customers to the extent contemplated by some gentlemen of our acquaintance. Consider the chronic condition of the Chinese populace. Existing hardly and painfully on the extreme verge of the limits of subsistence, they have forced, fostered, cherished production to the utmost capacity of the soil. Every effort and every device which unremitting industry and ingenuity can apply, have been long in operation, to wring from the land a supply of the coarsest food for the crowding millions. No room for unlimited improvements here, as in India; no wide expanses of territory lying waste, and only awaiting the hand of man to spring into superabundant fertility. In China, every inch of land is always turned to advantage. The population is pressed to the limits. The people are skilful, ingenious, persevering; yet they can barely procure the means of living in a fashion the most sordid and abject. What have they to *give* us in exchange for manufactures? Literally nothing which they do not give us already, and so things are likely to continue. Their tea? Does any rational being suppose that any increase in our consumption of this article, consequent on the recent modification of duty, will be so considerable as to furnish a margin for a perceptible impulse to our manufactures? We hope not, for we should regret to see men of business surrendering themselves to a delusion. Silk? Italy is resuming her former position as a silk producer. Look where you will, you will find that for years past China has been willing and anxious to supply the world with every commodity of native production which the world is disposed to take from her. There exist no reliable data for expecting an early change in this state of matters. If we want new markets, we must seek for them elsewhere; for this quarter the "opening" for extension is narrow and precarious indeed; and a "respected contemporary" displayed more geographical erudition, than economical sagacity when he learnedly descanted on the facilities to be afforded to our enormously increased traffic with China, as the prime and principal advantage to be derived from his plan of establishing a route *by the Tranvaddy!*

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* The hostility, by the bye, being by no means confined, as hath lately been alleged, to the Mandarins, or Tartars, or ruling section, but penetrating all classes, down to the very lowest substratum of the "old Chinese" population, as has been, abundantly demonstrated by the mobs of Canton and other places where Europeans have gone amongst them.

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## VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Geelong, and Mary Shepherd.
*Liverpool.*—Emily.
*Hongkong.*—Early Bird, Nymph, Mermaid, Iona, Santiago, and Mathilde.

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## DESCRIPTION OF LOOCHOO BY A NATIVE OF CHINA.

*(Continued from No. 188.)*

Chapter 3.—*The Comet—natural productions of the island.*—A few days after the full of the seventh moon, a bright star was seen at night in the northwest of great length and shaped like a brush. Dr. Bettelheim asked me if I knew what star it was. I asked—Is it not a comet? or as it is also called "the straight spear." People say that such an appearance is a sign of war impending. The next day Dr. Bettelheim asked me to prepare a document to send to the chief minister of state, containing religious instructions. When it was sealed he entrusted it to me to take to the local magistrate that it might be forwarded. When I saw Maou the magistrate in question conversation arose with him and the interpreters about the comet. They appealed to me "Teacher, do you know if any good and ill-fortune is portended by this star?" I told him what was known of comets in China and the superstitious notions regarding them held by the people. Maou was still in doubt and in some anxiety on the evils that might follow the appearance of the comet. I explained to him that in works on Astronomy it was recorded that the "straight spear" was so called from its resembling that weapon,* and on this account it was supposed to preside over good and ill-fortune. Yet this arose merely from the circumstance, that astronomers on seeing certain forms in the sky, gave descriptions of them with a meaning corresponding to the form. The ancients, I added, made use of the stars to augur future events. The prediction was sometimes right and sometimes wrong. Why so? Evidently because good, and evil are sent from heaven in way of retribution and are called down by men themselves. What then have comets to do with foretelling happiness or calamity? I said further that I had heard in former years when conversing with teachers from the West that comets move in orbits of their own according to a regular law, just as the rest of the heavenly bodies do, and that they appear and disappear just as the law of their motion requires. What influence then can they have upon us? Yet it is not without its benefit that the people should through such a belief, be led by their fears to a reformation of manners. I then begged him not to be anxious or unreasonably alarmed. Maou upon this was satisfied.

*Heang Yung-kung having read what precedes respectfully appends his reflections in the following terms. The power of wide-spread knowledge, and natural intelligence being both at the command of the pencil, all that is wished is expressed. The conclusion arrived at is founded on reason, and is therefore certain and without defect in argument. My own mind fully assents to it.*

The work Te-t'oo-yih-t'ung-che "Universal Atlas and Geography" says of Loochoo that it produces coral, pearls and such things, but this is a mistake.† I have been told that coral is brought from the "black water ocean" (hih shuy yang) and pearls from Formosa. The latter are found by fishermen in large oysters. On breaking them open, they obtain two or three pearls, but it is a very rare occurrence. In Loochoo pearls are never found, as I learned from old men. None of the productions of Loochoo are of any special value. The pork is coarse and disagreeable. The fowls are small and lean. There are a few goats and buffalos. Of geese and ducks there are none. The horses are numerous but small. Of water animals there are only fish and shrimps, which are good; at the time of the high winds however they cannot be caught. The vegetables are like those of China in form, but differ in taste. Those of the turnip class grow harder the longer they are boiled, which I suppose arises from some special quality. The rice is small, swells in boiling, and is brown in colour. Its not having a clear white colour is from its being little used by the Loochooans and their not having suitable mortars to pound it. Their best cloth is black with cross stripes and very dear. I examined it carefully and do not think it equal to the cloth woven in the department of Sung-keang, at Nan-seang and such places in China. Why then should it be so dear? Of fruits, peaches, apricots, plums and almonds are all wanting. There are excellent coolee oranges. Of water melons there is only the red kind; the yellow and white are wanting. The sugar cane is red inside, and never has a green skin, and therefore it cannot be expected to be of good quality. There are also one or two fruits unknown in China. There is one kind something like an olive, but several times larger than the white round olive, the largest variety of that fruit. There is another species of fruit like the chesnut called *King leih-tsze*. It is large and long with a handle. The names of these fruits I do not know. Having a strange appearance I did not dare taste them. I fancy they are not nice eating. Of the whole matter it may be said that in so small an island where the vegetation is limited in extent and poor in quality, productions of much excellence cannot be looked for.

Of flowers there are few. There is one kind larger than the Yue-ke (monthly rose?) of China. It is red and scentless. The pomegranate (Shih-lew) is also found here; but it is in the 10th month instead of the fifth that its flowers are of a fiery red, from which the difference in climate may be judged of. Of chrysanthemums there is only the red variety, and it also opens in the 10th month. The Loochooans assert that they have no other flowers than these.

Of birds there are not only none of the most highly prized species, but even such as the white-headed jay of China are unknown. At least I have not seen them. There is the swallow, and a smaller bird of a grey colour. Its chatter is as discordant as the singing of the Hea-le-pa people of ancient times. The birds and flowers of the island being such as they are here described it may be seen that there is nothing beautiful enough to remove ennui.

Talented men are still more rare; except Heang Yung-kung there are none. There are few that have read through the Four Books and Five Classics. There are some who can write poetry, but they do not aim at any special excellence. Their object is only to avoid errors in the metre. They seldom succeed in forming good antitheses or in securing consecutiveness in the thoughts. However, Maou the magistrate of Napa has a natural taste for poetry and has the best reputation as a versifier in the whole island. He was remarkably attached to me and brought his rough copy of poetical compositions to me to be corrected and criticised. On reading them I noticed one of the form called T'seih-leih (e.i. eight lines of seven words each.) Its subject was "the affectionate remembrance of antiquity." I saw that it consisted of disconnected sentences forcibly placed together, with many mistakes in metre and without any distinct sense. I threw it aside in disgust, and returned it to him. In the style of Heang Yung-kung there is real beauty and there is a clearness and freshness in what proceeds from his pen which reminds me of the ringing sound of steel when struck. He is altogether an uncommon man, but alas while intelligent he is devoid of courage. When the Loochooans are insulted then it becomes obvious what a weak and helpless kingdom theirs is. They have no man of ability among them who could prevent his native country from being ruined in a short space of time if danger should befal.

Of trades, those of japanning and carpentry are carried to great excellence as in constructing cups, trays, provision-boxes and tea-pots. There are also small boxes for valuables with various compartments. The varnish used is of a red and black colour and it reflects objects like a looking-glass. It is unrivalled among similar productions in the eastern ocean. In the whole island there are but ten or twenty families that do this work, so that articles of a superior kind are rare.

*(To be continued.)*

* K'ang-he's dictionary quotes the astronomical section of the Urh Ya which says "Comets (Hwei-sing) are the same as what is commonly called the Straight Spear."

† The Island is surrounded by coral reefs, but the ornamental coral of commerce is not spoken of by travellers to Loochoo.

### VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

March 1, Helena, (Am.) for New York.
2, Eamont, ,, Hongkong.
2, Supply, (U.S.Sto-Sh.) ,, Loochoo.
3, Lockett, ,, Liverpool.
4, Wid Duck, (Am.) ,, New York.
4, Salamander, (H.M.Str.), Hongkong.
5, Cesarewitch, (Rus.) ,, St.Petersburgh.
6, Brenda, (Am.) ,, Hongkong.
9, Sir Edward Ryan, ,, Hongkong.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | From | Sailed | Cargo. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 2 | Audax | B. schr | 150 | Glover | Hongkong | Feb. 13 | Opium | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| ,, 7 | Frederick VII | Dn. bg. | 124 | Love | Hongkong | Feb. 1 | Sugar | Reiss and Co. |
| ,, 9 | Lady Mary Wood | B. str. | 296 | Jamieson | Hongkong | Mar. 2 | Opium | E. Warden, P.&O. Agent. |

PASSENGERS.—per *Lady Mary Wood*,—1st Class—Messrs. Picope, and servant,—L. L. Dawes, and servant,—Crempton,—W. Kay, and servant,—A. Smith, and servant,—W. S. Wetmore, and servant,—W. G. Howell, and servant,—E. C. Smith,—Capts. Chape,—and Robinson,—and 1 Chinese. 2nd Class—Mr. J. E. Brine,—Amow, and Wife,—and 7 Chinese. 3rd Class—31 Chinese.

### DEPARTURES.

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Destination. | Cargo. | Despatched by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 4 | Salamander | HM Str | 816 | Ellman | Hongkong | | |
| ,, 5 | Brenda | A. brig | 299 | Stone | Hongkong | Sundries | Hull, Nye and Co. |
| ,, 5 | Cesarewitch | R. ship | | Jordan | St.Petersburgh | Tea, &c. | Augustine Heard and Co. |
| ,, 9 | Sir Edward Ryan | B. bark | 330 | Rickard | Hongkong | Tea, &c. | Augustine Heard and Co. |

## SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

### MERCHANT VESSELS.

| Vessels. | Date of Arrival | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Consignees. | Destination. | Intended despatch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aristides | Feb. 21 | Brc. sh. | 233 | Feldhusen | Reiss and Co. | | |
| Audax | Mar. 2 | B. schr | 150 | Glover | Jardine, Matheson and Co. | Hongkong | To-day. |
| Aurora | Feb. 15 | B. ship | 350 | Cowie | Dent, Beale and Co. | Sydney | Early |
| Confucius | Nov. 20 | A. str. | 420 | Dearborn | Russell and Co. | | |
| Daniel Ross | Feb. 27 | Hn. bk. | 480 | Ketels | Reiss and Co. | | |
| Dannebrog | Feb. 27 | Dn. bk. | 118 | Simesen | Captain. | | |
| Dumfries | Mar. 1 | B. ship | 468 | Morris | Shaw, Hland and Co. | Liverpool | |
| Frederick VII | Mar. 7 | Dn. bg. | 124 | Love | Reiss and Co. | | |
| John Wood | Feb. 21 | B. ship | 376 | Crockett | Gilman, Bowman and Co. | | |
| Lady Mary Wood | Mar. 9 | B. str. | 296 | Jamieson | E. Warden, P. &O. Agent. | Hongkong | 15th inst. |
| Mandarin | Feb. 15 | A. ship | 776 | Perit | Augustine Heard and Co. | New York | Early |

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung*.

### MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

| Names | Class | Guns | Tons | Crew | Commander | Gazetted | Horse-power |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| —*British.*— | | | | | | | |
| Encounter, | HMSe.-St | 14 | 950 | 175 | Capt. W. D. O'Callaghan. | 1846 | 200 |
| Rattler, | HMSe.-St | 11 | 883 | 130 | Com. A. Mellersh. | 1849 | 200 |
| —*American.*— | | | | | | Comm'ned. | |
| Plymouth, | U.S.Sloop | 20 | 1000 | 200 | Com. J. Kelly. | 1851 | .. |

### EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

| DESTINATION. | GREEN TEA Lbs. | BLACK TEA. Lbs. | TEA. Total Lbs. | RAW SILK Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To GREAT BRITAIN (direct), | 5,556,180 | 33,108,000 | 38,664,180* | 24,802 |
| UNITED STATES, | 19,965,000 | 2,034,700 | 21,999,300† | 2,160 |
| AUSTRALIA, | .... | .... | 4,660,000‡ | 420 |
| COASTWISE, | .... | .... | 2,414,065§ | 2,720 |
| HALIFAX, | .... | .... | 426,200 | .. |
| CONTINENT, | .... | .... | 366,460 | .. |
| Total from Shanghae, | .... | .... | 69,531,000 | 37,902 |

* By Invoice weights—including *Nanmi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage.
§ Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched sid Whampoa for New York.

### EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct*, *From 1st July, 1853, to date.*

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | Total Black | Total Green | Grand Total | Silk Bales | Silk Piece Goods | Wool Bales | N° Horns Cases |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1853— | In July, | 3 | Vessels | ..... | ..... | 853,020 | 2,024 | ..... | 54 | ..... |
| | In August, | 6 | ,, | ..... | ..... | 1,957,500 | 10,534 | ..... | 169 | 40 |
| | In September, | 11 | ,, | ..... | ..... | 4,766,313 | 5,540 | ..... | 90 | ..... |
| | In October, | 5 | ,, | ..... | ..... | 4,016,694 | 996 | ..... | 101 | ..... |
| | In November, | 4 | ,, | ..... | ..... | 2,979,084 | 2,328 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total lbs. from 5th July to 21st Nov., 1853. | | | | ..... | ..... | 13,674,107 | 21,702 | ..... | 441 | 40 |
| Dec. 1 | M. of Londonderry, | 308 | London | ..... | ..... | 784,800 | 1,390 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ,, | Argonaut, | 575 | London | ..... | Estd. | 440,000 | 2,442 | ..... | 169 | ..... |
| ,, 6 | Clyde, | 783 | London | ..... | ..... | 800,000 | 219 | ..... | 90 | ..... |
| ,, 12 | Jennet, | 247 | London | ..... | Estd. | 60,000 | 2,442 | ..... | 101 | ..... |
| ,, 20 | Snow Squall, | 750 | London | ..... | Estd. | 485,000 | 800 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ,, 27 | Pudsey Dawson, | 701 | London | ..... | ..... | 666,000 | 2,449 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Jan. 7 | Josey Fletcher, | 672 | London | ..... | ..... | 550,000 | 1,747 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ,, 10 | Royal Saxon, | 510 | London | ..... | ..... | 523,728 | 1,127 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ,, 17 | Star of the East, | 1219 | Liverpool | ..... | ..... | 1,113,804 | 845 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ,, 27 | Conflectus, | 511 | Liverpool | ..... | ..... | 502,476 | 287 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ,, 27 | Nemesis, | 343 | Cork | ..... | ..... | 408,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mar. 2 | Lockett, | 576 | Liverpool | ..... | ..... | 480,000 | 484 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

### EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE, *From 1st July, 1853, to date.*

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | Total Black | Total Green | Grand Total | Silk Bales | Silk Piece Goods. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 11 | Lady Mary Wood, | 296 | Hongkong | ..... | ..... | ..... | 531 | ..... |
| Aug. 7 | Lady Mary Wood, | 296 | Hongkong | ..... | ..... | ..... | 653 | ..... |
| ,, 29 | Lady Mary Wood, | 296 | Hongkong | ..... | ..... | ..... | 851 | cases 37 |
| Sep. 15 | Lady Mary Wood, | 296 | Hongkong | ..... | ..... | ..... | 764 | cases 8 |
| Nov. 2 | Lady Mary Wood, | 296 | Hongkong | ..... | ..... | ..... | 514 | ..... |
| ,, 30 | Lady Mary Wood, | 296 | Hongkong | ..... | ..... | ..... | 828 | ..... |
| Dec. 12 | Iona, | 144 | Hongkong | ..... | ..... | ..... | 514 | ..... |
| ,, 20 | Lady Mary Wood, | 296 | Hongkong | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,009 | ..... |
| Jan. 16 | Iona, | 144 | Hongkong | ..... | ..... | ..... | 565 | ..... |
| ,, 20 | Lady Mary Wood, | 296 | Hongkong | ..... | ..... | ..... | 945 | ..... |
| ,, 21 | Audax, | 151 | Hongkong | ..... | ..... | 61,773 | 85 | ..... |
| ,, 24 | Esmont, | 120 | Hongkong | ..... | ..... | ..... | 178 | ..... |
| Feby. 1 | Enterprise, | 80 | Lookong | ..... | ..... | ..... | 223 | ..... |
| ,, 9 | Nymph, | 106 | Hongkong | ..... | ..... | ..... | 124 | ..... |
| ,, 15 | Lady Mary Wood, | 296 | Hongkong | ..... | ..... | ..... | 885 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

### EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* AUSTRALIA, *From 1st July, 1853, to date.*

| Sailed | Ship's Name | Tons | For | Total Black | Total Green | Grand Total | Silk Bales | Silk Piece Goods |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 1 | Aurora, | 373 | Sydney | ..... | ..... | 120,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Oct. 31 | Emu, | 308 | ..Do. | ..... | ..... | 180,872 | ..... | ..... |
| Nov. 14 | Mandarin, | 344 | ..Do. | ..... | ..... | 373,700 | ..... | ..... |
| Dec. 3 | Parana, | 326 | ..Do. | ..... | ..... | 237,732 | ..... | ..... |
| ,, 4 | Great Britain, | 492 | Australia | ..... | ..... | 447,500 | ..... | ..... |
| Jan. 4 | Benjamin Heape, | 261 | ..Do. | ..... | ..... | 213,300 | ..... | ..... |
| Feby. 8 | Arabia, | 362 | ..Do. | ..... | ..... | 288,300 | ..... | ..... |

### EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | Young Hyson | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Twankay | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green. | Congou and Souchong | Pouchong | Pekoe | Oolong | Orange Pekoe | Total Black. | Total Pounds. | Raw Silk Piculs | Silk Piece Goods Pcs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 13 | Carrington, | 597 | New York | 1,832 | ..... | 1,813 | ..... | 451 | ..... | 4,096 | 220,547 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,732 | 227,279 | 231,375 | 8 | 10,525 |
| Sep. 14 | Ariel, | 597 | New York | 379,000 | 22,500 | 15,100 | 65,300 | 77,000 | 46,500 | 605,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 605,400 | 16½ | ..... |
| ,, 14 | Candace, | 390 | New York | 112,553 | 5,040 | 14,291 | 23,895 | 35,772 | 13,798 | 205,349 | 33,279 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33,279 | 238,628 | 31½ | 2,400 |
| ,, 23 | Golden Gate, | 1340 | New York | 353,000 | 63,000 | 50,000 | 80,000 | 52,000 | 30,000 | 628,000 | 268,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 268,500 | 896,500 | 167 | ..... |
| Oct. 13 | Surprise, | 1261 | New York | 432,700 | 34,100 | 67,400 | 80,300 | 85,600 | 57,900 | 760,000 | 114,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 114,000 | 873,000 | 81 | ..... |
| ,, 18 | Gentoo, | 747 | New York | 258,200 | 36,100 | 91,600 | 68,100 | 95,200 | 33,900 | 583,100 | 86,700 | ..... | 6,000 | 2,200 | ..... | 95,500 | 678,600 | ..... | ..... |
| ,, 29 | Living Age, | 727 | New York | 288,400 | 27,000 | 45,000 | 58,300 | 47,800 | 91,900 | 558,100 | 1,400 | ..... | 10,900 | ..... | ..... | 11,400 | 569,500 | ..... | ..... |
| ,, 31 | Hussar, | 721 | New York | 307,400 | 71,300 | 68,000 | 42,700 | 70,800 | 66,800 | 637,000 | 77,200 | ..... | ..... | 40,400 | ..... | 117,600 | 754,600 | ..... | 4,300 |
| ,, 31 | Fleetwood, | 663 | Boston | 316,700 | 31,500 | 105,000 | 82,300 | 47,000 | 25,000 | 637,000 | 155,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 155,000 | 792,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Nov. 3 | Huntingdon, | 385 | New York | 308,000 | 2,100 | 14,000 | 31,300 | 49,700 | 43,800 | 452,812 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 452,812 | 16 | 585 |
| ,, 19 | Star of the Union, | 1050 | New York | 489,000 | 26,500 | 96,600 | 108,000 | 58,200 | 54,300 | 832,600 | 73,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 73,400 | 906,000 | ..... | 2,650 |
| ,, 19 | WingsoftheMorning | 915 | New York | 445,500 | 43,340 | 97,700 | 61,500 | 105,400 | 52,000 | 815,500 | 20,600 | ..... | ..... | 18,700 | ..... | 39,300 | 854,800 | 16 | 2,600 |
| Dec. 1 | Bay State, | 600 | New York | 247,000 | 24,200 | 15,100 | 50,800 | 73,200 | 20,000 | 430,300 | 37,700 | ..... | ..... | 21,700 | ..... | 59,400 | 490,300 | 2 | ..... |
| ,, 11 | Ala, | 466 | New York | 200,895 | ..... | 39,554 | 22,335 | 51,062 | 32,767 | 436,864 | 50,477 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,477 | 487,341 | 39 | ..... |
| ,, 29 | Channing, | 535 | New York | 295,000 | 66,900 | 64,000 | 74,200 | 63,900 | 38,400 | 606,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 606,300 | 42½ | 5,654 |
| ,, 30 | Herzilia, | 316 | New York | 78,600 | 13,100 | 46,100 | 19,200 | 58,100 | 21,500 | 236,600 | 26,200 | ..... | ..... | 27,300 | ..... | 53,700 | 290,300 | ..... | ..... |
| Jan. 18 | Beverly, | 676 | New York | 253,300 | 36,300 | 62,400 | 124,000 | 56,900 | 45,900 | 681,700 | 47,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47,500 | 729,200 | 102 | 4,700 |
| ,, 22 | Oneida, | 400 | New York | 298,213 | 23,870 | 62,992 | 17,653 | 66,508 | 30,469 | 499,645 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 499,645 | 44 | 1,000 |
| Mar. 1 | beHena, | 596 | New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ,, 2 | Wild Duck, | ..... | New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

### COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

| SEASON | Congou | Souchong | H. Mucy and Pekoe | Sorts | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Yg. Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Total Pounds | Silk. Total Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1844-45, | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,036,803 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 763,824 | 3,800,627 | 6,433 |
| Year 1845-46, | 8,027,807 | 610,826 | 80,583 | 5,849 | 8,726,065 | 927,034 | 279,265 | 482,729 | 1,314,162 | 481,882 | 248,851 | 3,733,923 | 12,459,988 | 13,192 |
| Year 1846-47, | 8,057,080 | 361,348 | 250,007 | 11,045 | 9,679,480 | 615,096 | 183,348 | 747,155 | 923,287 | 295,420 | 149,654 | 2,914,660 | 12,494,140 | 15,972 |
| Year 1847-48, | 11,441,440 | 241,396 | 59,631 | 3,571 | 11,837,038 | 485,172 | 153,463 | 1,065,594 | 1,383,243 | 455,575 | 227,060 | 3,874,104 | 15,711,142 | 15,238 |
| Year 1848-49, | 11,163,686 | 593,322 | 96,429 | ..... | 11,849,037 | 600,472 | 393,901 | 1,357,396 | 2,760,543 | 878,671 | 458,654 | 6,449,637 | 18,303,074 | 18,134 |
| Year 1849-50, | 13,422,745 | 1,125,396 | 25,300 | 35,816 | 16,609,257 | 556,445 | 312,409 | 1,355,042 | 2,509,543 | 685,548 | 337,126 | 5,754,113 | 22,363,370 | 15,237 |
| Year 1850-51, | 24,551,030 | 664,902 | 410,557 | 328,297 | 25,954,806 | 1,001,400 | 476,824 | 2,793,876 | 4,439,353 | 1,451,796 | 604,485 | 10,767,734 | 36,722,540 | 17,243 |
| Year 1851-52, | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,675,000 | 20,631 |
| Year 1852-53, | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 69,431,000 | 29,076 |

### COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| 1st July to 30th June | Congou | Souchong | H. Mucy and Pekoe | Sorts | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Young Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Total Pounds | Silk Total Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1847-48, | 10,683,454 | 44,441 | 16,911 | 3,571 | 10,748,377 | 198,071 | 43,391 | 116 | 113,169 | 269,002 | 60,075 | 623,764 | 11,372,141 | 19,117 |
| Year 1848-49, | 10,232,449 | 18,400 | 85,523 | ..... | 10,336,372 | 117,714 | 236,034 | 49,223 | 803,981 | 593,496 | 171,543 | 1,973,991 | 12,310,363 | 15,915 |
| Year 1849-50, | 13,057,125 | 220,503 | ..... | 33,986 | 13,320,614 | 18,455 | 114,095 | ..... | 137,692 | 228,697 | 48,124 | 546,883 | 13,867,497 | 13,162 |
| Year 1850-51, | 18,575,396 | 591,292 | 376,585 | 290,053 | 19,823,316 | 159,741 | 163,963 | 16,746 | 721,327 | 660,626 | 142,077 | 1,864,500 | 21,687,816 | 15,223 |
| Year 1851-52, | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,225,000 | 20,333 |
| Year 1852-53, | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38,664,180 | 24,802 |

### COMPARATIVE EXPORTS, OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

| SEASON | Congou and Souchong. | H. Mucy and Pekoe. | Sorts and Oolong | Total Black | Twankay | Young Hyson | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Total Pounds | Silk Total Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1847-48, | 226,636 | ..... | ..... | 226,636 | 104,267 | 755,559 | 122,866 | 246,069 | 170,036 | 115,414 | 1,514,151 | 1,740,787 | ..... |
| Year 1848-49, | 614,548 | ..... | 1,709 | 616,257 | 187,697 | 1,345,725 | 121,099 | 342,421 | 167,155 | 205,987 | 2,370,075 | 2,986,332 | 35 |
| Year 1849-50, | 1,648,829 | ..... | ..... | 1,648,829 | 181,748 | 2,295,611 | 190,753 | 554,026 | 466,230 | 283,311 | 3,974,879 | 5,623,708 | 415 |
| Year 1850-51, | 3,600,095 | 14,160 | 47,644 | 3,751,899 | 739,969 | 3,378,296 | 264,441 | 1,795,227 | 697,370 | 441,338 | 7,316,641 | 11,068,340 | 250 |
| Year 1851-52, | 5,100,000 | ..... | 500,000 | 5,600,000 | 1,700,000 | 7,400,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,000,000 | 14,400,000 | 19,000,000 | 298 |
| Year 1852-53, | 2,527,500 | 5,900 | 401,300 | 2,934,700 | 2,157,000 | 11,449,000 | 1,121,200 | 2,110,700 | 1,834,000 | 1,292,800 | 19,965,000 | 22,900,300 | 534 |

### COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| SEASON | Congou | Caper | Scented Caper | Souchong | Sorts | Flowery Pekoe | Orange Pekoe | Scented Pekoe | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Young Hyson | Imperial | Gunpowder | Total Green | Total Pounds | Silk Total Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848-49, | 33,877,570 | ..... | 1,371,597 | 1,042,606 | 294,301 | 436,480 | 117,185 | 1,531,031 | 38,672,368 | 118,062 | 967,787 | 49,246 | 3,623,862 | 619,723 | 3,650,566 | 8,435,346 | 47,107,914 | 17,228 |
| 1849-50, In 99 vessels | 39,552,200 | ..... | 1,221,500 | 1,794,100 | 615,800 | 217,000 | ..... | 2,447,400 | 45,848,000 | 18,500 | 918,500 | ..... | 3,030,000 | 313,100 | 4,841,300 | 9,120,400 | 53,960,300 | 16,134 |
| 1850-51, In 114 ,, | 46,193,800 | 16,000 | 1,772,800 | 2,366,500 | 1,301,900 | 716,100 | 20,000 | 3,307,900 | 55,696,800 | 176,700 | 707,700 | 53,000 | 2,145,800 | 368,400 | 4,605,000 | 8,056,600 | 63,753,400 | 21,548 |
| 1851-52, In 114 ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Estimated | 65,080,400 | 23,010 |
| 1852-53, In 113 ,, | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | do. .. | 70,809,300 | 33,391 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1852-53, ..... | Increase, | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,728,900 | ..... | 9,351 |
| | Decrease, | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

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